

LANG'S
THREE
RECIPES,

To Prevent and Cure in their
first stages,

GAPES, ROUP, HOG AND
CHICKEN CHOLERA.

BY
A. M. Lang,
COVE DALE, LEWIS Co., KY

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Lang, in the office of the Librarian of
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THESE RECIPES ARE RELIABLE,

If you use the best drugs and follow the directions given.

I say so to you understandingly, as I have used them for years, and still use them with entire success.

But everything must be done understandingly—something to be learned.



HOG CHOLERA.

No. 1. Two gallons of water.

One-half pound Sulphate of Iron.

One ounce of Sulphuric Acid.

Mix—shake extra well before using.

Best to mix in a two gallon jug, or a gallon, using half of the material.

Add three or four good sized nails.

This will keep it well mixed when shook. Keep it sitting on the ground in a damp and cool place or in the cellar.

Dose: One table-spoonful to each hog. If just taking the disease, three times a day, or it may be given every three hours, if it seems best. The number of times and amount of dose should be regulated by the severity of the attack. No injury will arise if the dose is doubled, but the time should be extended between doses.

As a Preventive.

Give a table-spoonful once a week in half gallon of soap suds, or if the suds cannot be had, use teaspoonful of No. 2 with it. If the Cholera is in your locality, or your hogs show any roughness of the hair, appear listless, &c., give half the last named dose once a day. You can use it every three hours, once a day, a week or a month, as surrounding circumstances seem to demand,

No. 2.

Barbadoes Aloes, one pound.

Glauber's Salts, four ounces.

Dose: One table-spoonful to each hog.

If your hogs are just taking the Cholera, give for first dose the full amount of No. 2 dissolved in slop or milk, then No. 1, as directed.

The first visible symptoms of Hog Cholera is, constipation. Your hogs may seem slick and doing well, but if you find their droppings hard, round and dry, first use No. 2, then No. 1 with suds will destroy the germs, and keep them in subjection. No. 1 with the suds is the essential. It tones up and prevents constipation, thereby causing the hog to be thrifty and hardy.

If the hog suffers, appears chilly, give of

No. 3. Niter, half a pint.

Alum, one-quarter pound.

Carbonate of Ammonia, two oz.

Oil of American worm seed, two oz.

Peruvian bark, one-quarter pound.

Tinc. of black snake root, three oz.

Dose: Table-spoonful every five hours, until symptoms are abated.

If diarrhea ensues, give of

No. 4.

Tinc. of Gentian, three ounces.

Sulphuric Ether, three drams.

Ginger, two ounces.

Dose: Table-spoonful every four hours until symptoms are abated. Always keep ready Nos. 1 and 2. 3 and 4 are only given in extreme cases. Generally when they are so far gone as to require their use, it costs more in time and patience than they will bring.

PREVENTION

Is the object to work for. Nos. 1 and 2 and the charcoal feed named hereafter, are the great essentials.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

Experiments and close observation demonstrates that the hair of the hog is the principal lurking place of the seed or germs of the disease.

In the fall of the year when they begin to pile up in their beds, it spreads through a flock in a very short time.

This is the reason it always decimates pigs faster than grown hogs, larger herds faster than small ones, &c. With a little care this can be remedied by using disinfectants. To three gallons of soap suds add two table-spoonfuls of coal oil. They may be put in it and rubbed thoroughly.

By adding half teaspoonful of

Carbolic Acid would be better.

If your hogs have cholera, separate all the sick, and confine them in as small a space as they can conveniently occupy. If the weather is warm, they should have a wet mud to wallow in. This can be supplied by throwing a few buckets of water over places where they "root" the dirt up. They must have a wallow, and it is better to make it than to allow them running water, as they drink too much, and the water is the first and principal cause of the spread of the disease. Before you confine the hogs in the enclosure, scatter straw, leaves or brush over it and burn. Fire is the great disinfectant. It kills the germs in the ground and gives you a chance to cure. If the weather is cold furnish plenty of clean straw for bedding, but be sure and burn all up every three days.

A little air-slaked lime should be sprinkled over the floor of the pens.

If death seems to claim more than its share, dissolve one pound of Sulphate of Iron in six gallons of water, adding one ounce of Sulphuric Acid. Sprinkle over hogs, floors of pen, &c.

For Cough.

Your hogs will cough in dusty weather. Add three drops of Carbolic Acid to No. 1. Give once a day, or if bad, three times a day, until cured. *Do not neglect this.*

What to Feed.

As much depends upon feed as medicine. Our aim must be to correct the acidity of the stomach.

Rotten or sour feed of any kind, (grains) must not be used. They must have all the charcoal they can use. Their corn and everything must be fed just as hot as they will eat it.

Dampen shelled corn a little; thoroughly mix with it enough air-slaked or dust lime, to give it a white appearance. Feed this once a day while your hogs are in danger of cholera, and especially to all of those sick.

Another essential: Lay ears of corn before the fire, allow them to burn to a black charr, that is, to charcoal. Feed this hot once a day during the epidemic.

If they refuse to eat charred corn, take charcoal and pulverize it; mix with corn meal, middlings and fresh milk. They seldom refuse this.

If they have diarrhoea, a tea made of corn cobs, will often afford relief,

and it never fails to cure a young calf of scours, if given in time. Take 12 good sized dry corn cobs; put in a vessel and cover with three quarts of water, cover tightly and boil down until one quart is left—enough for three hogs.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Add of No. 1, one table-spoonful to each pint of drinking water. This they should have once a week to prevent chicken cholera. If any symptoms of the disease, give once a day.

If some of them take it, give half teaspoonful mixed with same amount of water, every three to five hours, until symptoms are better.

If they are afflicted, it is not best to allow them any water, unless the mixture is in it. If you cannot confine your poultry, so as to give it in their drinking water, mix it in meal and feed it.

If the disease is epidemic in your flock, give once a day, ten drops of Carbolic Acid with No. 1, for a flock of 12. Mix in their feed.

Give once a week of
No. 5.

Flour of Sulphur, one ounce.

Air-slaked lime, table-spoonful.

Mix; and feed in corn meal or

middlings. By feeding this once a week, a teaspoonful of wheat to each laying hen per day, the charcoal feed named hereafter, you have the most successful secret of getting hens to lay.

One Essential Feed,

Especially if exposed to cholera, is charcoal. Take ears of corn and roast or burn them as directed under H. C. Feed in whole grains while hot. A good clean article of charcoal will do, but the charred corn is the best. It may be fed as often as convenient, but if sick, it should be the principal feed. Feed the limed corn as for hogs. This is always good for poultry.

Generally the first visible symptoms of cholera in poultry may be detected in their droppings being very dark and murky. Soon their feathers get rough; then their combs assume a dull red color, &c. If you notice any of the above symptoms, feed as directed and gradually enlarge the dose of No. 1 until symptoms disappear.

The feathers of fowls are the principle lurking place of the seeds or germs or chicken cholera: therefore, it is essentially necessary that you use some disinfectant, particularly when you have a few diseased ones.

A very simple and good way is, keep a barrel or box of air-slacked lime; after your fowls go to roost throw a little of it over and under them.

If any have Cholera, do this every night until well. If they are in trees, throw it among them. If it gets bad or assumes a contagious form, you must fumigate, or burn out, your poultry house as follows; Take a lot of chips, burn them slowly in your house. Shut it up so as to heat and smoke it thoroughly. If kept up all day, the better. This effectually destroys the germs. Then to destroy lice, throw on a quantity of sulphur and close the door.

Of a calm day it is best to build a chip fire under trees they roost in. If thoroughly smoked, the work is done.

Another essential. You must at all times keep a place for them to dust themselves. The fore-going is for old or grown fowls, turkeys, guineas, geese and ducks. Young poultry of all kinds are liable to Cholera. Their bills and legs assume a white appearance; they become weak, feeble, &c. They must not be crowded: give them more room and better ventilation; use plenty of lime over them, and be very sure they have no lice. If Cholera, use half a teaspoonful of No. 1 to pint of water.

Use the cholera and Iron tonic. (See page 84 of "25 Years in the Poultry Yard.") It is best to keep lime in their drinking water, but do not use it with No. 1, Carbolic Acid, &c. .

In certain stages of the atmosphere it assumes a very obstinate attitude. Almost impossible to stop it. It is best then to dissolve one pound of Sulphate of Iron in six gallons of water, adding one ounce of Sulphuric Acid. Sprinkle this overhead, on wall, floors and perches. Be sure every thing is clean. Plow or spade up the places where they have run for a long time.

I desire your success, but you will fail if you do not follow directions.

Sulphate of Iron, to be good, must be kept lying on the ground, or in a cellar, so as to be of a dark, green color.

I am permanently located here. If you, or any of your friends, ever need poultry of any kind, please to write me, as I shall keep a full stock of the best breeds at all times.

"Yellow Cholera."

So termed from their crops swelling and droppings being yellow.

This is Crop Bound and Cholera. Nothing will do any good until you relieve their crops, which must be done by giving them one table-spoonful of

oil or grease of some kind. After they swallow it, knead the contents of the crop with the hand, so as to commingle the oil and contents. This remedy can be kept up for at least a week, and give plenty of No. 1 to drink. Feed meal and middlings mixed with warmed sweet milk. Be sure you feed every thing hot. Compel them to run and fly. Wheat or corn bran is very apt to produce Crop bound. New milk, charcoal, gravel and No. 1, relieves it.

To Cure CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Mix No. 1 with equal parts of water. You can give table-spoonful every three or four hours, the size of dose and time being regulated by the severeness of the attack.

With a little care and practice, you can cure every one that has the "mopy" or "sleepy" cholera.

I have found it best to keep No. 1 in slop for hogs, or drinking water for poultry, all the time. Let their drinking vessels become saturated with it and you cannot get them to take the cholera.

HOW TO MAKE MY **Gape Preventive.**

Take half a pint of lard: add there-
to one ounce of pure leaf tobacco.
Melt and boil them together ten min-
utes. Let stand until almost cold—
must not be too hot—strain and press
the tobacco out: then add half tea-
spoonful of coal-oil, and teaspoonful of
flour of sulphur, one of soda, half tea-
spoonful of Carbolie Acid and $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-
spoonful of turpentine. Keep stirred
until cool, so as to be thoroughly mixed.
If you use manufactured tobacco let it
be as near the pure leaf as possible, and
do not use quite so much of it.

Directions for Using.

When the chicks are hardly dry, dip
the tip of the finger in the salve; rub
one good drop on each of their heads.
Rub so as to reach the flesh and close to
the comb, and in the nostrils. Do not
get it in their eyes. Repeat the third
day; after this once a week. If wings
begin to droop use oftener. Look for lice
on their heads. Always rub the moth-
er hen thoroughly when first taken from
the nest. If lice are very bad, repeat the
third day. If your chicks are gapeing,
give from one to two drops every hour
until relieved. Have a small box covered
with thin muslin, with some dust lime

on it. As soon as you give the G. P. drop the chick in the lime box, when all in, tap the cover lightly so as to compel them to sneeze. If they are very bad, hold their tongue down and drop a little sulphur down their windpipe. For old fowls that have lice, rub them thoroughly on breast, under wings, &c. once a week. For scaley leg, lay the fowl on its back, hold its feet up and apply to the leg well.

WHAT TO FEED. Take equal parts of meal and middlings; mix very dry and crumble with a little red or cayenne pepper always in it, a spoonful of clean sand to a pint. Just as soon as they can swallow feed cracked wheat twice a day.

WHAT TO DRINK. To half gallon of water, add table-spoonful of lime. See they get nothing else to drink while young. If your poultry have Canker (their necks swell up) give half a teaspoonful every three hours.

To Destroy Lice

In your coops or house. Sweep the roof, walls and floor, every place once a week. Get the rubbish in a pile, and burn in the coop, if you can. Whitewash with teaspoonful each of coal-oil and carbolic acid, to one gallon of wash. Fill every crack with it. Throw a little

How I Cured the Thirty-eight Hogs.

The hogs had been on clover all season. In the fall they were on oak mast and clover. Two of them had strayed away some four miles, to a locality where some twenty hogs had died with cholera. They were found there and all taken home and put in a pen. When first discovered, the two that had strayed away were dead in the pen. I find that hogs exposed to the "germs" of cholera and using on oak mast, are more apt to take the cholera, and a larger percent die from it. The reason is, cholera itself first attacks the digestive functions, and the corn tends to costiveness. Combine the two and the result is selfevident. When I first saw the hogs, every one was costive—droppings hard and lumpy.

The first dose I gave was No. 1 in slop at daylight. Two hours afterwards I gave a full dose of salts, aloes and a table-spoonful of flour of sulphur, mixed in wheat bran and middlings. The aloes should be powdered fine and mixed with the bran while dry. They seemed dry at noon—I gave lime

water (a pint of air-slaked lime in three gallons of water) in their slop. After this they were fed all the burnt corn they would eat. At night they were given No. 1 in double strength, all they would drink. The second morning I gave them (38) a quart of ground flaxseed made into a strong tea (keep covered while drawing) adding six drops of Carbohc Acid to each hog. See that each gets an equal share of this. I mix it in a thick bran mash, warm. After this I fed all the hot burnt corn they would eat. Every three or four hours from this I tried them with hot slop and plenty of No. 1 in it—only a few would drink.

Just as soon as they began to eat I kept up the hot burnt corn, in all the slop I fed, and used plenty of charcoal in the slop I fed to them. I took hot coals of fire and dropped them in their slop so it would be fresh. Just as soon as symptoms are better, and they would eat, I gave to each hog once a day a teaspoonful of flaxseed ground and made into tea. Plenty of lime water as before. If they do not seem to start right, mix a few drops

of Carbolic Acid in their feed once a day, and be sure you keep their bowels in a relaxed condition. The flaxseed and bran is good, but if it fails use the salts and aloes.

When you have hogs running at large, and enclosed in a pen and began to feed corn and nothing else, they are very apt to have indigestion, particularly if the corn has been frozen, which will be followed by cholera, if any germs about. Follow this practice always with your hogs, when you pen to force feed, use plenty of No. 1 in wheat bran. The bran is good, but can be gradually left off. If you have hogs that are very thin and begin to feed them, follow the same plan. I have always found it beneficial in forcing hogs, to feed plenty of wheat bran, charcoal and lime water.

A PERFECT CURE.

I saw the hogs butchered that had the cholera. I have not seen hogs butchered for thirty years past, that had healthier livers—not one with a spot or blemish on it. Lungs were entirely healthy, and I never saw a lot of hogs get as fat on as little feed.

Whenever you butcher hogs and find their liver spotted or diseased, you have cholera tainted meat, and your hogs have fattened very slow. By watching your hogs and the amount of feed they are using, and a systematic use of the remedies you have here given, you can always have your hogs healthy; and then you can get as many pounds of meat to a bushel of corn as any other man.

POULTRY CHOLERA.


I find that damp floors in coops and houses, is the fatal mistake of the great masses. Read page 62 of "25 Years in the Poultry Yard," as to ditch and filling up—of course all leaky roofs must be discarded. If you cannot get meat scraps, milk, &c., to feed your poultry, a strong flaxseed or cottonseed tea mixed with soft feed and fed twice a week, seems to do very well.

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A. M. Lang,

COVE DALE,

LEWIS Co., Ky.